THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

DURING the six months from April to September last the frontier trade of India shrank in a very marked manner as compared with the trade of the past two years. The imports went down from 180 lakhs in 1888 to 119 lakhs in 1889, while the corresponding figures for the export trade of the past three years were 239, 237 and 226 lakhs. As compared with last year, the falling-off in the Nepal imports amounted to no less than twenty-six lakhs; in those of Kashmir to fourteen lakhs; and in those received by the Sind-Peshin Railway to three lakhs. As regards the exports, the decrease is more apparent than real, for while the total diminution was only eleven lakhs, the shrinkage on the Sind-Peshin Railway amounted to no less than forty-five lakhs. This latter falling-off is mainly in connection with the work of railway construction, which must be expected as the project advances towards completion. But for this item, the returns would have shown an increase of thirty-four lakhs compared with those of last year. The exports to Kabul actually advanced from thirty-three to sixty-one lakhs, and although this is doubtless due to special causes it shows at least that the Afghan trade is not dwindling to a shadow, as has recently been asserted. Similarly the exports to Kashmir and Nepal show a healthy expansion, while those to Thibet are still about a lakh less than in 1887, but may shortly be expected to recover their old position.

THE Emperor William in receiving the Presidents of the Reichstag said that the situation at present appeared to fully assure the world's peace. The geographical position of Germany, he said, required that she should incessantly maintain an Army and Navy of the highest efficiency.

THE *Spectator* believes that Portugal's Militant policy in Africa was deliberately undertaken to strengthen the Monarchy, the most acute of the Portuguese politicians foreboding danger from the country's connection with Brazil, which has tended to diffuse republican feeling, especially among the military officers. The statesmen of the Monarchy are making an effort, therefore, to awaken the national pride. The new King, Carlos, is described as one of the most amiable of monarchs, and credited with much decision of character.

THE Russian Minister of War has given urgent orders that the building of detached forts round Batoum shall be pushed on with the utmost activity. The whole credit of two million roubles allotted by the Russian Council of State for the enlargement of the Commercial Port be expended on Military Works.

MR. PARNELL says that he will not address any more meetings before the opening of the session, as he must devote his attention to acting against the *Times*. He adds that his consultation with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden was entirely confidential, and quite satisfactory.

THE Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that the coming Session will be preceded by concerted action between Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, and a select body of Mr. Gladstone's principal colleagues in London.

THE latest distribution of the returns of the British Army shows that it includes a total of 210,000 officers and men, being a decrease of about a thousand since last year. The garrison of Ireland number 28,000, and that of Egypt 4,200, including Suakim.

MR. QUINTON is receiving replies to a series of questions circulated by his predecessor, Mr. Fitzpatrick, concerning the expediency of amending the Inland Emigration Act in the interest of labour for the Assam tea gardens.

THE Lushai Expedition is making such slow progress, owing to transport difficulties and sickness, that a change of tactics is talked of. It has been suggested that if small selected parties could be pushed forward in the first place towards Hoka, the main bodies being held in reserve at the bases on either side, something might be accomplished before the working season closes.

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from Durbhunga, the 12th instant :—"A public meeting was held here this evening to express indignation at the destruction of a Hindu temple by the Municipality. A vote of censure was passed on the Vice-Chairman, and a committee formed to represent the case to the Commissioner." A correspondent gives the *Statesman* a narrative which explains the foregoing:—"The following sensational occurrence which took place to-day (7th inst.) in the town of Durbhanga has caused a grave public scandal. At 10 A. M., the Municipal overseer, a Mahomedan, accompanied by a troop of conservancy mehters and peons, went to a place where an old temple of Mohabirji, which was out of repairs, had been lately rebuilt by one Issuri Singh, and began to demolish it and its adjoining houses. When the work of demolition advanced a little, a few men (Hindus) living close to the temple offered some opposition; but as the demolishing party was stronger, they beat the men and *challaned* them to the police. The overseer at the same time came back to the Municipal Office and reported the opposition he had met with. On this, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality (also a Mahomedan) went over to the Joint-Magistrate (Mr. Ahmed, Statutory Civilian) in charge of the station (the Magistrate being out on tour in the mofussil), and reported the matter. The latter forthwith ordered the District Superintendent of Police to lend his aid to the municipal officers in the act of demolishing the temple. Police aid was accordingly given at once, and about two dozen constables armed with loaded rifles and headed by an inspector proceeded to the spot where the temple stands. It is superfluous to add that the act of demolition was carried out to the letter—the mehters and Mahomedan peons being allowed freely to pull down bricks and blocks of masonry regardless of the outcries of the Hindu community." We wait to see the result of the representation.

THE *Globe* has the following para, which speaks of the evils of Free-trade, and at the same time of the impossibility for the promoters to stop in the way they have entered :—

Statistics were recently published showing that England is rapidly falling behind Continental markets in the exportation of ready-made clothing, her only chance of recovery being to still further reduce the cost of production. Here, however, the difficulty presents itself that wages in this trade are almost at starvation point. Leeds is the chief centre of the export trade, and judging from the statements made by hands now on strike at one of the principal factories, even the London sweaters' victims need not envy their lot. Nominally, the wage rate is just sufficient to furnish a living, and nothing more. But there are "deductions" which cut it down terribly. A penny a week is charged for cooking dinners, and this has to be paid even by those who bring cooked food with them. That, however, is a slight grievance. The chief cause for complaint is a deduction of one penny from every shilling earned, for steam power. Thread, which is supplied by the girls themselves, involves a still larger loss. In one way and another, therefore, the weekly receipts of an exceptionally skilled hand are reduced to about 12*s.*, while the inexpert does not make more than two-thirds, and many much less. For, to work up to the maximum level of remuneration, these slaves of the needle must be capable of completing a dozen pair of trousers a day. There are only few so accomplished, and even these have to do a portion at home, after toiling at the factory until late in the evening. It is estimated that the net price, after deductions, does not amount to quite 2*d.* for each pair of trousers. If that be so, there certainly does not seem much room for cheapening production by lowering wages. On the other hand, if it be not cheapened, England will lose the bulk of the export business, and these miserable women will be unable to earn any wages at all. Cruel, indeed, are the processes of competition in trade, and most cruel of all, because less remediable, when they have an international character.

LORD LANSDOWNE was joined on Thurday last by two of his sons, the Earl of Kerry and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, from Bombay. They were met on the Howrah platfrom by His Excellency.

THE *Political World* suggests that Mr. George Yule should be in Parliament. The paper says :—"We heartily echo these expressions. When we add that Mr. Yule is in thorough sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's policy for Ireland and with the Liberal policy as a whole, we have only to further remark that the constituency will be fortunate which secures him as its candidate. The Liberal party would be strengthened in elements of solid worth if he were to become one of Mr. Gladstone's supporters in Parliament."

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News* :—"When the detailed survey now in hand has been completed, there is likely to be a keen competition in London for permission to construct the East Coast Railway. It is stated that the Secretary of State has already received applications for particulars from two sources, and that amongst the aspirants for the honor and profit of connecting Calcutta and Madras direct by rail are the directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. This Company has displayed commendable enterprise and resource in the way it has carried through the system of railway construction which now provides rapid communication throughout the country south of the G. I. P. Poona-Madras line. According to Sir Guilford Molesworth's estimates, the proposed line should prove a highly remunerative one and its construction ought not to necessitate a Government guarantee. It will be of great service to the coast districts, especially as a protection against scarcity and famine, to which parts of Orissa and Ganjam are at present particularly liable. The gauge for the new line has not yet been determined; but the broad gauge will probably be found most convenient, as there will be connections with more than one broad gauge system."

THE Belgian strikes have terminated. A decrease of four hours daily has been granted.

STANLEY has arrived at Suez and will stay in Egypt for a week.

IT is understood that the Russians contemplate the possibility of traffic on their Trans-Caspian Railway. While small duties will be levied on goods, the luggage of passengers is to be cleared in the ordinary way. Reference is made to passengers travelling through the Trans-Caspian region to European Russia and Trans Caucasus, and also arriving from abroad by sea.

As it appears from a Bombay telegram that the influenza epidemic may extend to India, it may be useful to make a note of a suggestion thrown out by a correspondent of a Madras paper, that Eucalyptus oil is a cure for the complaint.

GENERAL Sherometieff will probably succeed General Dondukoff in the command of the Army of Caucasus. General Alikhanoff has been dismissed from the command of the Russian forces in the Merve district, pending the enquiry that is to be made into the charge of cruelty which has been brought against him by the Natives, who have lodged strong complaints with the Russian Government in the matter.

THE reports that have lately been current of a military plot against the Czar and of political disturbances among the Siberian exiles have been officially denied.

THE Russian Budget for the coming year has been published, and shows a surplus of one and a half million roubles. No fresh taxation is proposed, the Czar desiring thus to give a fresh proof of his unchanging resolve to maintain a peace that is honorable to Russia and to develop the resources of the country.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will most likely go to England *via* China, Japan, and America.

THE manœuvres to show how Calcutta could be defended against a sea attack will commence on the 4th and end on the 14th of February.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has circulated to the gentlemen who were responsible for the arrangements at Prinsep's Ghat on the 3rd instant, copies of an autograph letter which he has received from his Excellency the Viceroy, expressing the great satisfaction with which his Excellency and his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor noted the success that attended every detail of the programme.

THE Accountant-General, Bengal, has issued the following notice:—The pensioner is required to attend personally to receive payment of his pension either in February, March, or April next, or to submit a medical certificate bearing date earlier than the 1st February 1890, that he is incapacitated from appearing by bodily illness or infirmity.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has abandoned his intention of visiting Ranchee, as the agitation among the Kols has subsided.

THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

THE London edition of the *New York Herald* states that it is absolutely certain that the British Government will dissolve Parliament directly after the consideration of the Budget or if serious opposition arise during the debate thereon.

THE *Englishman* mentions the intention of the Government of India to have a railway survey made this season from a point on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway near Chyebassa going through Midnapore to Howrah. "The importance of this line to the trade of Calcutta has possibly not yet been fully recognized. It may be well to point out that it would shorten the distance for through traffic from the Central Provinces to the port by something like 90 miles, as compared with the route by Assensole, and would probably obtain a local traffic in produce which is now very inadequately represented by the traffic on the canal. The crossings of the rivers Cossye, Rupnarain, and Damodar so near their junction with the Hooghly would seem to be the only seriously difficult or costly features in this project; but we are given to understand that the idea is to deal with them on an alignment south of the canal, and at points where the channels are well defined, and protected by permanent embankments. If this line can be shown to be feasible at reasonable cost, it would give the Bengal-Nagpur line complete command of the through passenger and goods traffic to Central India and Bombay, besides offering a line on which the East Coast Railway would be sure to join eventually."

MR. A. D. LARYMORE, Superintendent of the Alipore, Jail, has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge.

ALL the Local Governments have now furnished their reports regarding the police re-organisation question, thus clearing the way for any executive action the Government of India may think necessary.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has directed that all Courts and public Offices shall be closed at Lahore on the 25th in honour of the arrival of Prince Albert Victor.

THE Debt Commission at Hyderabad met again on Monday before last, and continued its labours till Wednesday. On Thursday it sat in Chambers, but met again the next morning in open sitting. A good deal of work has been got through by the Commission during the week, but a vast deal yet remains to be done.

THE strength of the Cashmere military force to be stationed in Gilgit has been fixed on the suggestion of captain Durand, the Political Agent, at 2,600 men, including one mule battery and one hundred garrison gunners. The Durbar has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 33,000 in building huts for the troops.

MR. P. SHERIDAN, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, will soon proceed to Gilgit for the purpose of carrying out certain postal arrangements, connected with that place.

THE strike of *ghariwallas* of Rangoon, which lasted ten days, is now over. The men returned to work on the promise of the Magistrate to consider their grievances, and hold prosecutions in temporary abeyance.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar was, on December 16, invested with the Grand Cross of St George, which has been conferred upon him by the Queen. The Sultan afterwards received the German Order of the Red Eagle. All ships in the harbour were profusely dressed with flags, and during the ceremony of investiture salutes were fired.

THE *Kathiawar Times* says:—'Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph which is going the round of some news-papers that the *Kathiawar Times* has been made a Government organ, and that it shall henceforth sound the trumpet of Government, or, to be more precise, of the Political Officers. To say the least, the insinuation made is as base and malignant as it is fictitious. To do justice to the Political Officers we must say that as often as not they are most unjustly maligned by selfish and interested persons when steps are taken to expose and punish their barefaced impudence and rascality. Of course, we shall be independent; but that does not necessarily convey the idea that we should be unjust to the British Government.'

ON Monday night a telegram issued by Reuter's agency dated, New York, January 13, stated that a disastrous cyclone had taken place in Illinois, with usual destruction of property and loss of life. But the Central News contradicted the story and telegraphed that it was simply a *canard*.

FRIDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

WE receive the following facts and figures, which speak eloquently enough of the work of the District Charitable Society in Calcutta: During 1889, pecuniary aid was given to an average number of 1,022 persons a month at a total cost of Rs. 51,535. The Alms House gave a home to an average number of 133 destitue strangers at a cost of Rs. 19,156. The Leper Asylum sheltered an average monthly number of 87 persons at a cost of Rs. 9,281. Thus 1,242 persons were relieved monthly and the total cost of the relief afforded amounted to Rs. 79,972

THE scheme for the re-distribution of the frontier police on the Chittagong Hills will be considered by the Bengal Government on the conclusion of the current military operations in the Lushai country.

MR. ALEXANDER, Commissioner of the Burdwan division, retires early in March. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Quinn, the Magistrate of Patna, who is now on leave in England.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Royal Institution on Saturday last, at which Professor Max Muller, in his inaugural address, said that the Imperial Institution was a school of modern oriental studies in conjunction with the University College. The Prince of Wales dwelt on the commercial and diplomatic importance of Englishmen acquiring knowledge of Oriental languages.

The *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent says that "Lord Harris may, in all probability, pay a visit to Perim and Zeila, *en route* to Bombay. Lord Harris is said to be modest, and the India Office and the War Office officials speak highly of his industry. The most striking characteristics of His Lordship are frankness, manliness and sympathy. The Indian Feudatory Princes will find in him a special friend. He is not superficially brilliant. In short, Lord Harris will turn out everything that a Governor ought to be."

THE dinner to Mr. H, S. King, M. P. by the European Services Association will be given on the 22nd instant, at 8 P. M., at the Town Hall.

Truth asserted a month ago that it had been decided to extend Sir Frederick Roberts' term of service as Commander-in-Chief from November next, when his present term expires. As a matter of fact nothing has been settled, nor, in this country, at any rate, seriously discussed. The *Pioneer* says: "Sir Frederick himself will have to be consulted. But if the universal opinion that the good of the State requires the prolonged presence at the head of the Army of the man who has, in all sorts of ways, done it such admirable service, could settle the matter, the matter is already settled.'

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE leaves Rangoon for Upper Burma this week.

IT is likely that a small flotilla of four or five steam-launches to ply on the rivers in Arakan will shortly be sanctioned. In connection with the operations in the Chin-Lushai no-man's-land they might be of much use as a means of communication, if the rivers turn out to be practically navigable.

THE stories of Afridi outrages are becoming serious enough to call for prompt investigation. It is set forth with much particularity how the Afridis are again becoming a terror to British subjects in the neighbourhood of *Boner*. A few days ago an Afridi, Mussami Afghan Khan, captured two men from the village of Sorind in British territory and took them to Tira, where they are stated to be kept in close confinement, waiting to be ransomed by their relatives. The Afridis, it is alleged, are instigated by Malik Khaldin to commit such outrages in British territory, in order to induce the British authorities to punish Sufdar Jung . . . . . labouring under the impression that if they continue molesting British subjects, the British authorities may be led to recognise their claim for payment some day, and cause Sufdar Jung to satisfy their preposterous demands. The road leading to Boner is also said to be infested with armed Afridis, whose principal occupation is to kill and rob British subjects, and a number of cases of cattle-lifting have recently occurred in adjacent villages." To add to the enormities of the troublesome tribe, they are said to have taken to cutting the telegraph line, and one Malik Zakha Khel is spoken of as having started for Lundi in company with a British officer to ascertain the extent of the damage done.

The condition of King Alfonso is more hopeful and his fever has gone, but he has been reduced to great weakness.

IN case it is found inadvisable to withdraw the troops from Sikkim, arrangements will be made for the relief of the present garrison in the spring.

SATURDAY, 18TH JANUARY

THERE is no truth in the statement that the Queen contemplates paying a visit to Homburg and Spain.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Bombay Gymnastic Institution, was performed by H. E. the Governor. The site of the building is near the Goculdas Tejpat Hospital—entrance from Carnac road.

'THERE is no place,' says the *Pioneer*, 'like Hyderabad for the exemplification of the process *ex-monte mus* and the detailed account of a turmoil in the Government over the proposed resignation of the Nawab Mahdi Ali, with the consequent reference to the Resident and the Nizam, seems to amount to nothing more than another instance of how events magnify in the atmosphere of the Deccan. Our correspondent, in giving the story in his telegram of the 6th instant was no doubt faithfully reflecting local rumour, but the truth is, as we have the best of authority for saying, that instead of Mahdi Ali applying to the Minister for permission either to resign or to take long furlough, he asked merely for three months' leave. Of course neither the Nizam nor the Resident would be appealed to over a question of this sort.'

A SUGGESTION is made by a Bombay paper that the full reports of the meetings, which were held all over the country for the election of delegates to the Congress of 1889, should be collected and published in pamphlet form for distribution in England.

THE question of the day of departure of the English mail has been settled. The *Bombay Gazette* says: "We are to be spared the inconvenience and worse of a Sunday out-going mail. We shall have Friday mails from Bombay until the 27th September—the usual change to Tuesday during the monsoon being avoided—and on that day, a new fair-weather service will begin, Saturday afternoon at two o' clock being the time of departure. This arrangement will suit us all, and there will be general satisfaction that the protest raised in Bombay last August has been so effectual."

THE Bombay High Court was closed on Wednesday afternoon out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay. Sir Charles Sargent, before closing the Court, said that Sir Michael Westropp's judgments were a storehouse of legal learning on almost every subject. His judgments on Hindu law were monuments of learning and industry, and would keep his memory fresh, not only in that Court, but in all the Courts of India. Mr. Justice Birdwood said that Sir Michael's name would always be held in honour in that place where he had presided as judge for 19 years, having been Chief Justice during 12 years of that period.

THE Khedive has conferred the Order of Osmani on Stanley, and decorated others of his party. Emin Pasha has had a serious relapse.

PRINCESS MAUD of Wales is also suffering from influenza.

THE jury in the London Sheriff's Court has awarded one thousand pounds damages to Mr. Herbert Gladstone against Colonel Malleson, correspondent of the Allahabad "Morning Post," for his having associated the name of the former with a certain divorce case.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M. P., is completely won over to the abolition of the duty on Indian silver work, a Bombay paper says. He took home, it is said, some thirty-five silver caskets, which had been presented along with the addresses, and owing to this silver duty, they will cost him a little fortune before he can really call them his own.

THERE is a rumour says the *Indian Daily News*, that forthcoming Budget will not be so favourable as could be desired; and that a further loan is one of the probabilities of the near future. The amount indicated is from four to six crores of rupees.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 21*st Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Thermo-Electricity. Electric Lighting.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 23*rd Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Velocity and Propagation of Sound.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 18*th*, 1890 *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1890.

CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held on Saturday last, under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Chancellor of the University. There was a large and distinguished assemblage on the occasion. After the diplomas had been presented, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the meeting, and paid a well deserved compliment to the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Bannerji, the new Vice-Chancellor. His Excellency then spoke about the annual appointments to the list of Fellows of the University. Fellowship of the Calcutta University is not only a high honor but also an important trust. The Senate is the governing body of the University, and no precaution should be neglected in order to secure that that body is constituted in the best possible manner. The Senate-list contains the names of many gentlemen against whose chracter and position not a word can be said; but who, either from the fact that they reside at a distance from Calcutta, or from other causes, are not in the least likely to take a useful part in the affairs of the University. "In past times," said, His Excellency, "it seems to have been usual to bestow a considerable number of Fellowships, not upon the ground that the persons receiving them were likely to take an active part in the administration of the affairs of the University, or because they had specially connected themselves with educational questions. It is not difficult to understand how this came to pass. In the early days of this University, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab were as yet without Universities of their own, and a fellowship of the Calcutta University was the only means of recognizing the claims of gentlemen from those provinces who had the right to be given a voice in educational matters. Again, a fellowship appears to have been not unfrequently bestowed rather as a mark of distinction and as a compliment—in fact, much in the same way as honorary degrees are bestowed in our Universities at home. It appears to me that there is a good deal to be said for the view that, if it is desired to confer an honorary academical distinction, the bestowal of a Degree is a more appropriate means of doing so than the bestowal of a University fellowship. Upon the whole, I have no doubt that the list is needlessly large, and I am told that, as a rule, the ordinary meetings of the Senate are not attended by more than 20 or 30 members, a number which, when questions of special interest are likely to be discussed, rises to a rather higher figure. Under these circumstances, there is, I think, a great deal to be said in favour of the view that it would be desirable to effect a gradual diminution in the number of your fellowships, and I propose to make a moderate beginning by filling up every year only a portion of the vacancies which arise. Upon the present occasion you will have observed that only 7 out of 11 vacancies have been filled up." This explains the reason why so few appointments have been made this year. We have nothing to say against this view of the matter. It has always seemed to us absurd that men should be appointed Fellows of the University who have no educational claims whatever. We are glad that Viceroy has seen the evil and has made the the first move for remedying it.

There was another reform in connection with the nomination of Fellows which has engaged His Excellency's attention. It is usual for the Viceroy, fore he makes his selection, to have recourse to the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governer, and of other persons whose opinion is worth taking upon such a subject. It occured to His Excellency that in reference to a part of the vacancies which have to be filled up every year, he might go a step further, and ask the University itself to select a certain number of names for submission to him. There are several ways in which this might be done. The most practical manner of carrying out such a proposal would, His Excellency thought, be to allow the M.As. to submit the names of one or two gentlemen selected by themselves, from among themselves, upon the understanding that these names, unless they were open to serious objection, would, as a matter of course, be accepted. The final nomination must, under the terms of the statute, rest with the Chancellor, but, speaking for himself the Viceroy said that it would be to him agreeable to receive the assistance of the University in the manner and to the extent which he described. The remainder of the vacancies would of course continue to be filled up by nomination. This is, however, a question which will require careful consideration, and that consideration the Viceroy promises to give it before another Convocation comes round. The Viceroy was greatly cheered when he made mention of this reform. What practical shape it would take, it is impossible to say at present. But we rejoice that a good beginning has been made. Let us hope that it is but the prelude to greater and more important reforms of which our University is sadly in want.

His Excellency then called upon Mr. Justice Banerjee to address the Convocation.

The Vice-Chancellor made a long speech. He dwelt on many things the propriety of which on the present occasion is greatly to be questioned. Speaking of the last year's failures he said: "There came from various quarters a good deal of thoughtful criticism and sensible suggestion, and also a mass of thoughtless talk and senseless abuse. In thus speaking rather unceremoniously of our critics, I am not at all speaking in anger or defiance, but am simply stating a plain fact. Nor have I any reason to be intolerant of criticism. I am not one of those who think that our University system is perfect, and does not admit of improvement. On the contrary, I firmly believe that with honest intentions and earnest exertions, we can always progress from good to better, and that free and fair criticism is one of our best guides in the path of progress. Only I would gently remind our critics that when they have to find fault with an institution like this University, which is earnestly striving to do good work, they ought not to cry it down in language calculated to bring it to ridicule, and to undermine in infant minds the foundations of respect for authority. The Senate has appointed a Committee to inquire into the causes of these large failures, and as the Committee has not yet submitted its report, it would be premature for me to hazard any opinion on the subject. One thing, however, I may say, as it is not any matter of opinion, but is a fact, or rather the admission of a fact, by those interested in denying it. In reply to the inquiries made by the Committee, the heads of the institutions which sent candidates to our examinations have almost invariably admitted with commendable candour that the candidates that were found fit to pass in their judgment were not much larger in number than those who have actually passed, though some have stated that between the date of application of candidates and the date of examination, many candidates were expected to be able to make up their deficiency. The results, therefore, were not altogether unexpected by those who knew best." The Vice-Chancellor made a mistake in referring to this matter at all. As the Examination Committee has not submitted its report, it is preventure, to use his own words, to hazard an opinion on the subject. The most prudent course for him would have been not to say anything about it.

Dr. Banerjee then referred to the fruits of the University education. "The question is often asked," he said, "by the adverse critic—What work worthy of the name have these men who passed these tests yet done in the fields of literature or science. I wish I could answer the question in the way in which it is desirable that it should be answered. I wish I could refer our critic to a long catalogue of literary and scientific achievements made by our graduates. But though we are not yet able to do so, I deny that the barrenness of results is at all due to any defect in our University system of education. The truth is that our graduates for the most part come from the poorer classes; they have to earn their livelihood; they find very little encouragement for labours in the fields of literature and science in the shape of fellowship and in other shapes in which such labours are elsewhere encouraged, while they find better prospects in other lines. Thus it has happened that the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services and the Legal and Medical professions have hitherto attracted our best graduates. But now there are indications of a different state of things following. The service and the professions have become overstocked. This no doubt is an evil in one sense for our educated, young men, but out of evil cometh good, and this evil may not be without some attendant good. It may force our aspiring young men, disappointed in other quarters, to the more arduous and less remunerative labours in the fields of literature and science; and if at this fit juncture we are able to offer some slight inducement for these labours, great good might result. Talents for which a fellowship worth five hundred a month would not have been sufficient inducement ten or fifteen years ago, may now be readily engaged for half the amonnt or less. If the object commends itself, as I hope it will, to the illustrious successor of the founder of the only professorship in our University, no less noted for learning and enlightened liberality than his predecessor, and to other enlightened noblemen, we may at no distant date hope to have fellowships sufficient in value and number to induce some of our best graduates to give up seeking for other employment and to devote their time to literature and science; and if the fellowships be made tenable only upon condition of approved work being done, our graduates might be put in the way of contributing their share, however humble, to the advancement of learning." The Vice-Chancellor then noticed in brief the literary and scientific works of some of our distinguished graduates. We wish Dr. Banerji had not undertaken such a task. He ought to have known that he could not say any thing effective on this subject. He wanted to please every body, and he did not succeed in his endeavour.

Speaking of the pecuniary resources of the University, he said that they continue increasing with the increase in the number of candidates for the examinations, but very soon there must be a large drain upon the funds. "This splendid hall large enough though it be, to render my voice, notwithstanding my utmost efforts to make myself heard, inaudible at either end of it, has now been found wholly insufficient to meet our growing wants. We require additional accomodation for holding our examinations and for the storage of our records and furniture."

There was one other educational question discussed during the past year upon which the Vice-Chancellor touched in the course of his speech—we mean the question of moral education. "From its paramount importance it has naturally attracted great attention; and from the difficulties attending its solution it has given rise to too much discussion and difference of opinion. Owing to the intimate connexion between morality and religion on the one hand, and to the necessity of observing religious neutrality on the other, systematic moral education has been considered impracticable. At the same time it cannot for one moment be denied that if the object of education is not only to enable the student to pass examinations and win prizes, but is to make him a useful member of society, mere intellectual education is a most incomplete education. It has often happened that brilliant intellectual gifts have been frittered away, or, what is worse, applied to mischievous ends, while comparatively moderate talents, aided by honesty of purpose and strength of character, have achieved great and good results. The truth is that sharp intelligence without sound moral nature can no more make a useful man than fine implements can carve a beautiful image out of rotten wood." These are fine sentiments, but there is nothing new in them. We wish the Vice-Chancellor had told us how the problem of moral education could Dr. Banerjee be successfully solved. Concluded his speech after the usual peroration in the shape of advice to students, and then declared the Convocation closed.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

ON his return from the tour in Northern India which had been devoted entirely to the work of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, its Directors recently entertained their President, the Rev. S. B. Taylor at a complimentary dinner. The Ven'ble Archdeacon Mitchell took the chair, and, after giving the toast of the "Queen," proposed the health of Mr. Taylor. The chairman, we are told, spoke in high terms of Mr Taylor's services and the earnestness with which he devoted himself to the work and the interests of the Association. There can be no doubt that Mr. Taylor fully deserves the honour which has been done to him by the Directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association for the great services rendered by him to its cause during his recent tour in Northern India. But the festive gathering of which we are speaking was not a mere private affair: it was got up for political purposes. Mr. Taylor, in replying to the toast of his health, said:—"We meet together this evening, gentlemen, as I understand, not so much to honour any one officer of the Association, as to encourage each other in the great enterprise to which we have all set our hands. That enterprise is the moral and social elevation of our fellow-countrymen and their descendants settled in India. We think we shall best attain our purpose through the agency of a well-organised Association, with branches in every part of the country, managed by a vigorous executive, whose duty it is to give information on all matters affecting the well-being of our community, especially the poorer members thereof, and to encourage them to co-operate for the promotion of their own interests. Many reasons might be advanced for the establishment of such an Association, and for the enrolment on its lists of as large a number as possible of the domiciled population." We need not go fully into the reasons which Mr. Taylor brought forward to show the necessity of combination on the part of the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans for ameliorating their condition. The European sojourners on the one hand and the children of the soil on the other have their own Associations which look after their respective interests, and there is no reason whatever why the Eurasians should not have an organization of their own for a similar purpose. Let them try by all legitimate means in their power to ameliorate their condition, and in their efforts in this direction they shall have our warm sympathy. It is only when they are foolish enough to think that their interests are identical with those of the European sojourners, and, acting under this belief, they assume a hostile attitude towards the children of the soil, that we feel bound to point out the error of their way. Our Eurasian friends should carefully bear in mind that they are not mere birds of passage like their European fellow-subjects. These latter look upon India as a land of exile and they are anxious to leave it as soon as possible after making their fortunes, or, at any rate, after acquiring a competence. But the position of the Eurasian is widely different. India is the land of his birth and it is his home. Such being the case, our Eurasian friends would do well to consider whether their interests are identical with the European sojourners with whom they are so very anxious to make common cause.

This brings us to the most important subject discussed by Mr. Taylor in his speech under notice. He asked what attitude should be taken by the Eurasians in regard to their Indian fellow-subjects and their political movements; and then proceeded to answer the question. He denounced strongly the policy of the late lamented Mr. D. S. White, President of the Madras Eurasian Association, who advised the Eurasians of the southern Presidency to make common cause with the people of the land as natives of India. On a reference made by Mr. White, the Government admitted that the population of mixed descent came within the meaning of "Natives of India" as defined in the statute of 1870. Mr. Taylor did not approve all this and he ridiculed the idea that the Eurasians should throw in their lot with the children of the soil. He caused much merriment among his hearers by asking them whether they should like to "exchange the detrimental names of White or Brown, or Manuel or Pereira, for the more euphonious appellations of Wazeer Ali or Ram Das;" and whether they should show their attachment to their adopted country by taking to native diet. But the real question at issue is not, whether the Eurasian should change his name, dress and food, but whether he should make common cause with the European sojourners or with the people of the land. Mr. Taylor can not surely be ignorant of the fact that there are many Indian gentlemen who have adopted European modes of living, but who, nevertheless, have not thrown in their lot with Europeans, who are mere birds of passage. The Eurasian may retain his present name, dress and food, and yet make common cause with the children of the soil whose interests are identical with his own. Mr. Taylor may ridicule the late Mr. White for having obtained from the Government a declaration that the population of mixed descent came within the statutory definition of "Natives of India." But he should understand clearly that if Eurasians are to be appointed to offices reserved by law for members of the covenanted service, they must be treated as "Natives of India" as defined in the Act of 1870. In no other way could they be advanced to any of the coveted posts which are ordinarily filled by members of the heaven-born Service. If our Eurasian friends do not like to take advantage of the provisions of the Statute of 1870, if they dislike to call themselves "Natives of India", they should say so distictly, and ask Government to exclude them from the statutory defination of that term. It is not at all fair that they should ridicule the idea of being called "Natives of India," and at the same time claim to be appointed to high posts under the provisions of the Act of 1870. It is most desirable that our Eurasian friends should clearly make known their wishes in this matter.

Mr. Taylor next proceeded to discuss the more serious question—what part, if any, should Eurasians take in the National Congress? He said:—"My sentiments on this matter have been very much misunderstood. At Allahabad I felt bound to advise the Association there to withhold their support from the Congress as then constituted. The Congress leaders had been invited by the late Viceroy and by Sir A. Colvin to explain the publication of certain seditious pamphlets, purporting to be written under their auspices. They declined to give any explanation. The matter was brought up at a meeting of the Congress, and it was decided that no explanation should be offered. Moreover, the changes proposed in the Government were so sweeping and so impracticable as seriously to discredit the sagacity of the Congress leaders. Had their leaders shown a better acquaintance with the political problems of the day, and approached the consideration of those problems from the English as well as the Indian point of view, had they given proof of a statesman-like capacity for dealing with the intricate relations between the British Parliament and the various nationalities of the peninsula—above all had they taken the trouble to purge themselves of the taint of disloyalty, it might have been desirable for East Indians. in view of the many obstacles which yet bar their progress, to ally themselves with the native reformers. But to join the Congress, as at present constituted, would be, as I stated at Allahahabad, a mistake certainly. * * * I am not against the National Congress; I never said a word which, fairly construed, would justify the imputation of enmity to our native fellow-subjects, or to their legitimate efforts to improve the Provincial or Imperial administration of this country. Let them proceed with their work, but let them proceed in a better spirit, and with more moderation and circumspection than they have hitherto evinced. They will then find, unless I am greatly mistaken, that both Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, will be ready to sympathise with, and possibly to support, them in far greater numbers than they imagine." We are very glad to have Mr. Taylor's assurance that he is not against the Congress. On the principle that he who is not against you is with you, we think, we are justified in regarding him as friendly to the great national movement of India. It will be seen that Mr. Taylor finds fault with the Congress for two reasons—namely (1) for publishing pamphlets which he considers seditious, and (2) for proposing sweeping changes in the existing system of administration. As regards the first point, we do not wish to discuss here as to whether the pamphlets to which Mr. Taylor refers are really seditious. It is enough to say that the Congress as a body is not bound—by the pamphlets in quession. These have emanated from individual members of the Congress, and their writers alone are responsible for them. It is clearly understood that the Congress is bound only by the resolutions which it adopts. We challenge Mr. Taylor or any body else to point out anything disloyal or seditious in these resolutions or in the speeches made in their support. If he cannot do this, he should, in common fairness, withdraw the charge of disloyalty which he has preferred against the Congress. Regarding the second point, we regret we cannot accept a statement couched in vague generalities. Mr. Taylor has had before him the resolutions adopted at the five Congresses which have hitherto been held. He should come forward and tell us which of the changes proposed by the Congress he considers sweeping. We believe we are quite right in saying that Mr. Taylor does not, like Sir Lepel Griffin, hold that the British Government in India has no defects to remedy and that it is the most perfect system of administration that the world has yet seen. If he admits that it stands in need of reform, he should tell us at once which of the changes demanded by the Congress he does not approve and his reasons for doing so. In common fairness he is bound to do this, when he sympathises with the legitimate efforts of the educated Natives to improve the administration of the country.

A PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION.

WE have before us the interesting report of an Institution the work of which readily appeals to feelings of humanity in all hearts. It has for its aim and object the education and training of a class of our fellowmen, whose natural disabilities render them the most miserable of sentient beings. The problem of the education of the blind has been solved with comparative ease, because in the ear they have a channel of communication which though by itself a poor channel, is sufficient for the interchange of human thoughts, feelings and ideas. But those that are born deaf and are naturally dumb are not amenable to these influences and their training in any branch of human knowledge that requires aught but the use of the eye are beset with difficulties of no ordinary kind. Though in arts in which manual imitation preponderates they may hold their own, a deaf and dumb Milton or Tennyson would be a phenomenon that the world of thought will yet take long to produce for reasons that may be very easily understood. It is nevertheless a hopeful sign of the times that some beginning and a good beginning too has been made of a system that will make the existence of scholars naturally devoid of the powers of speech and hearing a possibility. It is a dangerous innovation no doubt, particularly when we come to think that scholars there are the stoppage of whose powers of speech would be a welcome boon to the literary world and to whom the proverb about silence being golden is singularly befitting. The agencies of modern civilization are at work "to make the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak," and the success attained in this branch of human venture has been but partially transplanted to the Indian soil. Bombay as in many other matters has taken the lead and has an Institution for the education of deaf mutes that is in full working order and has completed the third year of its existence.

As the Committee observe in their Report the condition of the uneducated deaf and dumb appeals to the sympathies of the benevolent of every class and denomination. "Without special instruction deaf-mute children grow up in the densest ignorance of everything it concerns them to know; they are shut out by their infirmity from all the pleasures of social intercourse; they are isolated in the midst of the family circle; they cannot participate in the amusement or instruction to be derived from books, nor can they take any intelli-

gent interest in the world around them. Education, on the other hand, stores their minds with useful information, enables them to share in the enjoyments of society, gives them access to the treasures of literature, fits them to earn an independent livelihood, and qualifies them to discharge the duties of intelligent and useful citizens. If, as is universally recognized, educational training is indispensable to children who enjoy the full and perfect use of their faculties, it cannot be denied that it is doubly necessary to those who labour under so severe a deprivation as the loss of hearing and speech." Little wonder then that the philanthropic and enlightened public of Bombay should come in aid of this useful institution with its wonted liberality and do all to ensure its success. It was founded by Bishop Meurin and is watched with parental care and solicitude by Archbishop Potter. Those who went to Bombay to attend the last Congress and paid a visit to the establishment were touched by the spectacle of the labor of love carried on within its walls by its devoted and self-sacrificing principal, Mr. Walsh. With what unwearied patience and watchful care have the deaf-mutes been taught to learn as it were the lip-language of their instructor is hard to realize without ocular demonstration. And those that had the privilege of witnessing these remarkable results had to be convinced that no jugglery was at bottom.

Handsomely supported as the philanthropic institutions of the capital of the Western Presidency are and remarkable for high character and volume as the good work done by them may be, the Bombay Institute for deaf-mutes has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders and challenges universal admiration. The institution receives the support of both the Municipality and the Government, who between themselves allow it 3,000 Rs. a year, and last year the total amount of donations and subscriptions received was Rs. 8,090. There were 28 pupils under instruction, an increase of five compared with the previous year's attendance. The Committee are anxious to receive every eligible subject for instruction, and in cases where the parents are unable to pay the prescribed, or a reduced, fee, the child is admitted gratis, so that tuition charges may not prove an obstacle to the education of any deaf-mute who is presented. Instruction in drawing has been recently added to the curriculum of the School. This is a branch for which deaf-mutes are generally found to have a special aptitude, and in which they not unfrequently attain considerable proficiency. The boys take much pleasure in the lessons and it is felt that apart from its disciplinary or educational value, drawing is of great practical utility. Although the Institution is open to children of all classes the course of instruction for non-Christian pupils is confined, we are happy to learn, solely to the branches of secular knowledge, and there is no interference with the religious principles of students belonging to non-Christian communities. The education the Institution affords is purely English, and does not comprise any of the Vernacular languages. The system of training adopted at this institution is what is termed the "oral system," by which the pupil is taught to articulate and comprehend to a very considerable degree of perfection, and thus rendered capable not only of holding a social position and enjoying intercourse with his fellow creatures, but if neccessary, earning a livelihood. The age of admission to the Institution is from 5 to 15 years, but in special cases exceptions are made. The course of training requisite for a pupil to become efficient extends over a period of eight years. The fee of admission to the institution is Rs. 5 per mensem, but in the case of really destitute children, education is afforded gratis.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has addressed the following letter to Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K. C. S. I., President of the committee for the Reception of Prince Albert Victor in Calcutta:—

Government House, Calcutta, January 15th, 1890.—My dear Maharaja,—The departure of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales from Calcutta was, as you are aware, of a private character, and no opportunity was, therefore, afforded him of giving a final expression to his appreciation of the arrangements made for his reception and entertainment in Calcutta. On the evening of his departure His Royal Highness referred to this matter in conversation with me, and expressed his regret that he should not have been able, before leaving, to offer his renewed thanks to the Reception Committee: he desired me to write to you to this effect.

His Royal Highness was pleased to say that he was delighted with all that had been done to render his visit interesting and agreeable to him, and that he cordially appreciated the liberality with which the citizens had come forward to do him honour. He referred with especial warmth to the arrangements made by the Reception Committee, and assured me that he was particularly pleased, both with the welcome accorded to him on his arrival, and also with the interesting series of fetes given upon the Maidan on the evening of the 7th.

I have much pleasure in conveying to you and to the Members of the Committee His Royal Highness' thanks, and I venture to add one word of congratulation from myself on the complete success with which your efforts were throughout attended.

I am, My dear Maharaja,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) LANSDOWNE.

THE other day, in the Viceregal Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins expressed his sympathy with the fowls and snipes carried head downwards with their feet tied together. He characterized this treatment as very cruel, and denounced the authors in very strong terms. The *nglishman* of course followed suit in his leading columns. We were, however, told in the same paper that Lord Ripon with a party of friends bagged some 4,000 birds in 4 days with six guns among them. Seeing that most of the birds were pheasants, it strikes us that the noble Lord and his party were not as much humane as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. And after this the charge of cruelty of disposition against us comes with an ill grace from persons who are ardent sportsmen.

FOR the last two months European scientists have been deliberating upon the disease now raging so wildly in the Continent and Great Britain. It was first said to be influenza, and lately it has been alleged to be dengue. Medical Science must in its growth be very slow indeed if it takes more than two months to diagnose properly, for even yet it is not certain whether the epidemic is influenza or dengue. Of the Sanitation based on such a state of Medical science, the less said the better.

SPEAKING of the racing connection of Lord William Beresford with the Maharaja of Durbhanga, *Hayes Sporting News* makes some severe comments upon the turf transactions of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

THE disclosures made by the *Sporting News* require an explanation. We extremely regret that the Military Secretary to the Viceroy should place himself in a position in which his actions with regard to Turf business should be called into question.

INQUIRIES are made of us whether the report is correct that a letter was received by the Honorary Secretaries of so called Permanent Memorial Committee from the Private Secretary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to the effect that the Deputation which was to wait on the Prince on the 9th instant would *not* be received, if Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee accompanied it; and whether it was a fact that the deputation met with a cold reception. Wild remours are current on the subject, but we do not vouch for the truth of any of them. This much, however, is perfectly certain, that Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee was *not allowed* to accompany the deputation.

THE India Club gave one of its most successful evening parties on Thursday last when the usual amusements attending such 'ceremonials' were provided. The number of guests was large and among those present was His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SMALL-POX has broken out in several parts of the town and suburbs. The diseaes has got among many of the tailors who come in from the suburbs to work for people in town. It is hoped that a warning of this kind may induce those who employ and engage tailors to ascertain where they come from. It appears that Taligunge, Garden Reach and Burra Bazar are at present the districts affected. Vaccination is carried on by the Municipal authorities at the places noted in the list below and at the time stated therein. All those who have unvaccinated children should get them "vaccinated" immediately, and those who have themselves not been vaccinated since childhood would do well to get "revaccinated."

Stations.	Sections.	Days of attendance.	Hours.
Stations in the Suburbs.			
1 Chitpore Dispensary ...	A. & B.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	7 to 9 A. M.
2 Mayo Hospital ...	E. & G.	Tuesday and Saturday	
3 39 Beadon St. (Dy. Supdt.'s house)	C, D. & F.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
4 Medical College Hospital ...	H. & L.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
5 Municipal Office ...	J. K. L. & M.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	
6 59 Ripon Street Dispensary ...	N. O. P. & Q.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
7 Hastings	R.	Monday and Friday	

Stations in the Suburbs.	Time.	Days when Vaccinated.
1 South Road Entally No. 17 ...	7 to 10 A. M.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday
2 Baboo Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's Dispensary. Bhowanipore. ...	Do.	Do.
3 Old Municipal Office. Alipore. ...	Do.	Do.
4 32 Watgunge Street. Watgunge. ...	Do.	Do.
5 Gora Chand Road	Do.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
6 No. 6 Beg Bagan Lane. Ballygunge. ...	Do.	Do.
7 No. 31 Circular Garden Reach Road. Kidderpore. ...	Do.	Do.

Correspondence.

[OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

Bombay, January 8.

MR. KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR has been selected by Lord Reay to succeed Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit as Bombay member in the Supreme Legislative Council. The selection has met with approval from all parts of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Nulkar has had wide and varied experience in judicial and political administrative work in course of a long service under the British Government and Native States of this Presidency. Though a native of Poona, he has spent the best and most useful part of his life in Bombay, Sind, Kathiawar and Cutch. Entering the Service of the British Government more than 30 years ago, he soon rose to be one of the Superintendents in the Bombay Secretariat. Here he obtained insight into the way in which the administration of the Presidency was carried out practically at the head-quarters of the Government. His services were then transferred to Kathiawar as personal Assistant to the Political Agent of that Province. He was also the Station Magistrate at Rajkote. In the discharge of his duties as personal Assistant and as Station Magistrate, he showed that firmness and decision of character, and a desire to deal justly and fairly by all that he was respected equally by Europeans as well as natives; so much so that he was looked upon as the *de facto* Political Agent of Kathiawar. Mr. Krishnaji was also Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. While filling these high posts, Mr. Nulkar had acquired a high reputation for ability and integrity. His services were subsequently availed of by His Highness the late Rao Praymatji-Rao of Cutch. Unfortunately Rao Praymatji died

soon after Mr. Nulkar's assumption of the office of Dewan of Cutch, and Mr. Nulkar had no opportunity of carrying out those reforms in the State which His Highness had so much at heart. After His Highness' death, Mr. Nulkar retired into private life on a handsome pension provided by the late Rao. His Chief anxiety was to look after the education of his children at Poona and Bombay. But though leading a private life, his friends tried to utilize the vast stores of experience acquired by him in public service and his insight into the character of the British and Native systems of Government and their strong and weak points. He was soon called upon to be President of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha In this capacity he proved to be most useful to the public. The Government of Lord Reay appointed him to sit on the Forest Commission to enquire and report upon the grievances of a large number of of agriculturists. This was tough work for Mr. Nulkar. But he performed it in a way which earned for him the respect and confidence of the public as well as of Government. The next important office he was called upon to fill was that of a member of the Public Service Commission. And witnesses who had been subjected to a searching and elaborate cross-examination by the different members of the Commission to elicit views from their stand-points remember the very able and shrewd way in which they were brought to their points by counter questions from Mr. Nulkar. It was here that Mr. Nulkar's judicial character and accurate habits of thought become most prominent. In connection with the recent Crawford scandals, Mr. Nulkar has striven hard to see that the character and reputation of the British Government in India for good faith was maintained at all hazards. Lord Lansdowne deserves credit for having asked Lord Reay to name a successor to Sir Dinshaw and Lord Reay merits the thanks of the community of Western India for having selected the right man for the right office.

Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Bradlaugh left the shore of Bombay for England on Friday last by the mail steamer, *Assam*. The gathering at the Apollo Bundar of people of different classes and creeds from an early hour was very large. The Indian delegates to the Congress from all parts of the country who were still in Bombay had mustered strong. There were basket-loads of flowers to mark the esteem and good-will of the people towards the two gentlemen who had come all the way from London across 6000 miles with the single object of promoting the political welfare of the people of India. The assembled gentlemen exhibited a good deal of enthusiasm as soon as the carriages of Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir W. Wedderburn drove to the Bundar. The two gentlemen must doubtless have witnessed on the road the farewell greeting of the native community to Mr. Bradlaugh in the shape of hand-bills put up in conspicuous places bearing the following inscriptions :—

"Champion of India !!
"Good bye.
"A nation's gratitude
"Fans thy glorious path !!"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Waudby' Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused on improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutioual disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarters, with his stamp and signature and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Harford and Co; 210, High Holborn, London. 34

As the carriage of Mr. Pherozshah drew near the Bandar, it became the signal for a general rush from all directions. The carriage which contained Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir W. Wedderburn was literally choked up with little hillocks of flowers that it was with difficulty that they could get out of it when it came to a halt. As soon as they alighted on the landing steps, they were smothered with fresh showers of flowers and garlands. As the steam launch which took them from the shore to the mail boat left, peals of cheers greeted the parting guests, who acknowledged these marks of gratitude by lifting up their hats. Many of the personal friends of the two gentlemen accompanied them to the Steamer. Thus came to an end the great event of the Fifth National Congress. It has left many incidents and many reminiscences behind it, but they are all of a most pleasant and agreeable character. The Congress has indicated one thing. It has shown that it is a living force, a force that is gathering strength year after year. They are false prophets who suppose that it shows signs of weakness. They are blind to passing events who think it is shortly to collapse. Think for a moment of the cheerful manner in which over Rs. 63,000 were subscribed in three quarters of an hour for defraying the charges of the Congress movement in India and England. To Mr. Bradlaugh no phenomenon of the Congress struck so forcibly as the enthusiastic manner in which these voluntary contributions to promote a national cause were announced. Another thing which struck him forcibly was the living example of delegates of different races and creeds from all parts of India combining together to deliberate on problems affecting the common interests of them all. It has been the creed of Sir John Strachey and other officials that these different races and people can never be expected to make a common cause. Every year the Congress gives a shock to this notion.

I hear that there is something like an administrative crisis in Bhownagar. The condition of the State is going from bad to worse. The so-called Council of administration has proved to be a huge failure. Matters have culminated to a point when interference of Government can no longer be avoided. It is thought that the present Thakore has been very badly advised. When His Highness came to be installed on the *guddi* a few years back, the joint Administration handed over to him a large cash balance. All that balance has been swept away. Grave financial responsibility rests with the administration, especially the officers who form what is known as the triumvirate of Bhownagar.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*8th January* 15, 1889.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Dilwr Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Gya.

Babu Gunga Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Noakholly.

Babu Gopi Krishna Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Singbhum.

Mr C Cuthbertson, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 21st November, 1889.

Mr E N Baker, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Thakurgaon, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Baroda Kant Ganguly, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is appointed to have charge of the Thakurgaon Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, or until further orders.

Babu Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is allowed leave for twenty-seven days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd proximo.

Mr M J W Augier, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for twenty-six days, under article 273 *(a)* of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th September, 1889.

Mr J Pratt, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th August, 1889.

Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Sungu Sub-Division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts District.

Mr F W Duke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transfeared to the sudder station of the District of Puri.

Mr J T Babonau, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Bhaugulpore.

Mr B K Mullick, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Sattya Doyal Bannerji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore General Bench II, in the District of Hughly.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Jagendra Chunder Chatterji of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Cutwa Bench, in the District of Burdwan.

Syed Mahomed Abdul Hossein is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the abovementioned Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rajendra Narain Nundy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First General Bench at the Sudder Station of the Hughly District, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Anund Chunder Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the Kalkini Estates in Furridpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Saroda Proshad Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Sewan, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Lal Sing, or until further orders.

Moulvi Mahomed Suleman is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Baukipore Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Jib Lall is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Aurungabad Bench, in the District of Gya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Satish Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Prosonno Kumar Gupta, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Hughly, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of the District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Soshi Bhusan Sen, or until further orders.

Babu Rajani Kanta Chatterji, B. L. is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamalpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Saroda Proshad Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sungu, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. B. K. Mullick, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Chittagong is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. F. J. Monahan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Seraj gung, Pubna, is appointed under the provisions of section 22, Act X of 1882, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Soshi Bhusan Sen, Munsiff of Hughly, is allowed leave for one month, *viz.*, ten days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 *(p)* of the same Regulations, with effect from the 18th January, 1890, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Saroda Proshad Bose, Munsiff of Jamalpore, in the District of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days, under article 306 (p) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Kally Krishna Chowdhry, Munsiff of Kallygunge, in the District Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under article 306 (p) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 11th February 1890, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English dictation, Grammer and Composition—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 8th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 6thJanuary 1890. 220

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the Calcutta High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 1 of 1881 (wherein Chutterput Sing is plaintiff and Meer Mahomed Cazeem Johury and others are defendants) and dated respectively the 15th of August 1887 and the 17th of December 1888 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 8th of March next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties :—

Lot No. 1—Putnee Lot Nawanankar Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Sreepore in Zillah Purnea Sub Registration district and Thannah Arrareah the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 3,525.

Lot No. 2—Putnee Lot Saifgunge Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Havelli Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district Arrareah and Thannah Matiari the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 10,300

Lot No. 3—Lot Mirzapore &c. Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Havelli Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district Arrareah and Thanna Raneegunge the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 14,306.

Lot No. 4—An eight-annas share of Istemraree Talook Ramai &c. Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Sultanpore Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district Arrareah and thannahs Arrareah and Matiari the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs 1,124.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court Original Jurisdiction and at the office of Messrs. Beeby and Rutter, attorneys for the plaintiff any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Beeby and Rutter
Plaintiff's Attorneys
Calcutta High Court
Original Jurisdiction
The 9th January 1890.

(Sd). R. BELCHAMBERS
Registrar.
226

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 25

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To close the Accounts Subscribers who have not already sent in their Subscriptions, will greatly oblige the Executive Committee by doing so without delay.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 9th Jan. 1890.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The Honorary Treasurers have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following amounts subscribed to the above Fund :—

	R.	A.	P
The Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, K. C. I. E. ...	1,000	0	0
Nawab Shahoonneessa Begum Saheba	300	0	0
Prince Walla Kudr Hossein Ali Mirza Bahadoor ...	250	0	0
Prince Iskandar Ali Mirza Bahadoor...	500	0	0
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E. ..	1,000	0	0
The Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.	1,000	0	0
The Maharaja of Doomraon, K.C.I.E.	2,500	0	0
The Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E. ...	3,000	0	0
The Maharaja of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E.	10,000	0	0
The Maharaja of Hutwa ...	1.000	0	0
The Maharaja of Gidhore ..	1,000	0	0
Nawab Sir Khwajah Abdul Ghani, K. C. S. I., and Nawab Ashanwoollah Bahadoor, of Dacca ...	5,000	0	0
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, K. C. S. I. ..	2,500	0	0
Babu Kally Kissen Tagore ...	2,000	0	0
Maharani Surnomoyee, C. I. E., of Kassimbazar ...	1,000	0	0
Nawab Syed Ata Hossein Khan Bahadoor of Kissengunj ..	1,000	0	0
Rai Gunga Persad Singh Bahadoor, of Durbhanga ...	1,000	0	0
Kumar Debendro Mullick Bahadoor ...	1,000	0	0
The Hon. Raja Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E. ...	750	0	0
Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna Bahadoor, K. C. I. E. ...	500	0	0
Maharaja of Sonbarsa ...	500	0	0
Maharshi Debendro Nath Tagore ...	500	0	0
Raja Ram Narain Sing, of Khaira ...	500	0	0
Raja Poorna Chunder Sing Bahadoor...	500	0	0
Raja Run Bahadoor Sing of Tikari ...	500	0	0
Hajee Muhammad Malikat Tujjar of Bushire ...	500	0	0
Babu Sham Churn Law ...	500	0	0
Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Gladstone Wylie & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Finlay Muir & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, King Hamilton & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Ralli Brothers ...	500	0	0
,, Macneill & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Jardine Skinner & Co. ...	500	0	0
,, E. D. J. Ezra & Co. ..	500	0	0
,, Elias S. Gubboy & C. ...	500	0	0
Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Kilburn and Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Gisborne and Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Apcar and Co. ...	500	0	0
,, Walsh Lovett and Co. ...	500	0	0
Raja Mahima Runjun Roy Chowdhury of Rakina ...	300	0	0
Kumar Rao Jogendro Narain (Kumar Ranajit Singh of Nashipur?) ...	300	0	0
The Maharaja of Chota Nagpur ...	250	0	0
Raja Jytiprasad Gargo, of Maisadal ...	250	0	0
Rai Boodh Sing Bissen Chand Bahadoor ...	250	0	0
Rai Shoornj Mull Bahadoor ...	250	0	0
Babu Joy Gobind Law ...	250	0	0
Messrs. R. Steel and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, J. Thomas and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Balmer Lawrie and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Hoare, Miller and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Bird and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Begg Dunlop and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Kettlewell Bullen and Co. ...	250	0	0
Messrs. William Moran and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Anderson Wright and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Mackenzie Lyall and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Burn and Co. ...	250	0	0
,, Araki Brothers (Croft, Wells and Co.) ...	250	0	0
Messrs. Williamson Magor and Co. ...	250	0	0
The Dowagar Maharanee of Burdwan	200	0	0
Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee c. s. I ...	200	0	0
Raja Baidanath Pundit of Cuttack ...	200	0	0
Rajah Pudmanund Sing of Banali ...	200	0	0
Nawab Faizoonnessa Begum Chowdhury of Hossnabad, Tipperah ...	200	0	0
Prince Jehan Kudr Mirza Wahed Ally Bahadoor ...	200	0	0
Syed Nawab Ally Chowdhury of Mymensingh ...	200	0	0
Syed Tazumull Hossen Khan Bahadoor of Patna ...	200	0	0
Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjeeya Chowdhury ...	200	0	0
Babu Radabullub Roy Chowdhury ...	200	0	0
Babu Rameshur Proshad Narain Sing of Gya ...	200	0	0
Babu Jodu Lall Mullick ...	200	0	0
Babu Brojendra Coomar Roy Chowdhury ...	200	0	0
Babus Sita Nath and Janoki Nath Roy	200	0	0
The Great Eastern Hotel Coy Ld. ...	200	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. ...	200	0	0
Messrs. John Elliott and Co. ...	200	0	0
Messrs. Peel Jacob and Co. ...	200	0	0
The Hon'ble Prince Muhammed Ferok Shah ...	150	0	0
Rai Budree Doss Moakim Bahadur ...	150	0	0
Coomar Radhapersad Roy ...	150	0	0
Pundit Sailajanunda Ojha of Baidyanath ...	150	0	0
Babu Abhoy Churn Gooho ...	150	0	0
Babu Gopaul Chunder Naulakha ...	150	0	0
Babu Roma Nath Ghose ...	150	0	0
Messrs. Lyall Marshall and Co. ...	150	0	0
Messrs. Ewing and Co. ...	150	0	0
Messrs. Barry and Co. ...	150	0	0
Babu Rameshur Narain Mahta. ...	125	0	0
Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Kt., C. I. E. ...	100	0	0
Raja Sashi Sikharesnr Roy ...	100	0	0
Raja Promotha Bhusun Deb Roy, of Naldangah ...	100	0	0
Prince Kamar Kudr Mirza Bahadur ..	100	0	0
Kumar Gopalendra Narain Roy, of Puttia ...	109	0	0
Kumar Dowlat Chunder Roy ...	100	0	0
The Hon'ble Justice Pigot ...	100	0	0
The Hon'ble Sir H. L. Harrison, Kt.	100	0	0
The Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.	100	0	0
Rai Jugodanannda Mukerjee Bahadur.	100	0	0
Kajee Syed Reza Hossein Khan Bahadur of Patna ...	100	0	0
Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder ...	100	0	0
Babu Raj Kumar Roy of Narail. ...	100	0	0
Babu Krishna Chunder Roy Chowdhury Chooranum ...	100	0	0
Babu Golabroy Podder ...	100	0	0
Babu Ram Chand Goondka ...	100	0	0
Moulvie Abdulbari of Colootollah ..	100	0	0
His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta and the Catholic Priest ...	100	0	0
The poor Catholics of Calcutta ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Moore and Co. ...	100	0	0
Total ...	60,125	0	0

Further lists of payment will be acknowledged hereafter.

DURGA CHURN LAW,
A. WILSON,
Hony. Treasurers.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI
S. E. J. CLARKE.
Honorary Secretaries.
228

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IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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CANARIAN GOLD BUTTONS

Complete set.

	Rs.	As.
(Block No. 1.) Bachelor's pattern ...	3	0
Do. do. 2. Sleeve buttons nicely engraved.	2	8
Do. do. Plain ...	2	0
Do. do. 3. Dumb-bell pattern highly polished ...	3	0
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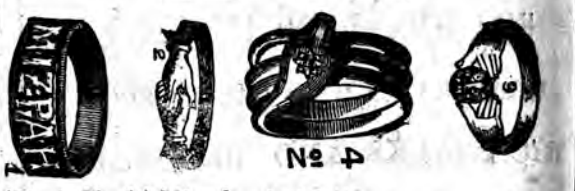
Do. do. do. plain do. ...	2	8

CANARIAN GOLD RINGS.



(Block No. 1.) Mizpah raised letters ...	4	0
Do. do. 2. Shake-hand pattern the hands are nicely engraved...	1	8
Do. do. 4. Snake patern Ring set with a diamond	3	0
Do. do. 6. Fox's Head Ring ...	3	0
Signet ring with customers own name engraved ...	1	8
We also inscribe mottos or monograms of the purchasers on rings and buttons on payment of extra ...	0	8
It fitted into handsome velvet-lind case extra	1	0

Have no appearance of cheapness in them. Not to be equalled. Being direct from the manufacturers save the retailer and middleman's profit on your purchase.

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THE following are a few of the numerous unsolicited TESTIMONIALS received:

I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines; but, suffering from the Fever which is called Indian and Intermittent, I tried your FEBRODYNE, and the effect of the first dose seemed to me ALMOST MAGICAL. I have since continued its use with very beneficial results, &c., &c.

(Sd.) FRED. C. MACCABE,
Actor, Comp r, Vocalist, a Ventriloquist.

SPENCE'S HOTEL,
CALCUTTA, *9th Feb.* 1889.

I request you to send me again one dozen of your FEBRODYNE. I got the other day two bottles and have used it with effect in several cases of Fever. I think it better than Quinine, &c., &c.

(Sd.) REV. L. BEYER,
Missionary, Chota Nagpore.

I have, during the last two years, used several dozens FEBRODYNE in treating the coolies on Maharanee and Avon Grove Tea Estates in severe cases of different kinds of Fever, in all of which I found it far better than Quinine. I find it an invaluable medicine, so much so that I am never without it. Several of my friends have also used it in treating cases in their Gardens, and all speak in praise of it, being more effectual than Quinine. You can make any use of the contents of this letter; for I feel it may tend to benefit those who, like myself, live miles away from the residence of a medical man, and are compelled to treat poor coolies suffering from Malarious and other sorts of Fever

(Sd.) JNO. KEANE, MAJOR,
Avon Grove Tea Estate, Sonada.

Please send me two large bottles of FEBRODYNE by V. P. Post. I find it a specific for the cure of Malarious Fever and its concomitant diseases. It seems to me to act in a more searching and thorough manner than Quinine, and is also more speedy in its action, completely expelling the malaria from the system.

(Sd.) A. BLECHYNDEN,
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Apricot do	... nett	...	9	0		
Peg do	... nett	...	24	0		
Do. do in Flask	... nett	...			1	4
Exshaw's No. 1	... nett	...	44	0	3	12
Do. „ 2	... nett	...	26	0	2	4
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Hennessey's *	... nett	...	35	8	3	0
Do. * *	... nett	...	38	8	3	4
Do. * * *	... nett	...	42	0	3	8
Do. V. O.	... nett	...	62	0	5	4
Do. S. O.	... nett	...	66	0	5	12
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Do. do. * *	... nett	...	36	0	3	0
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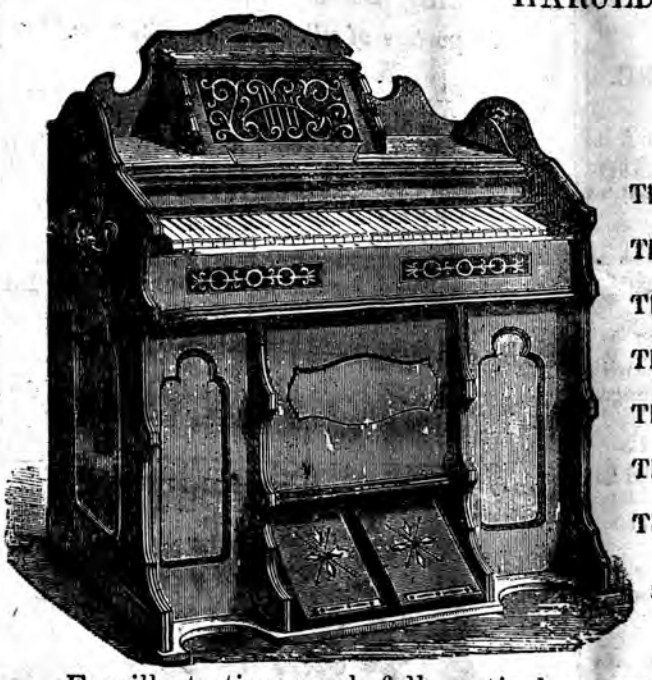

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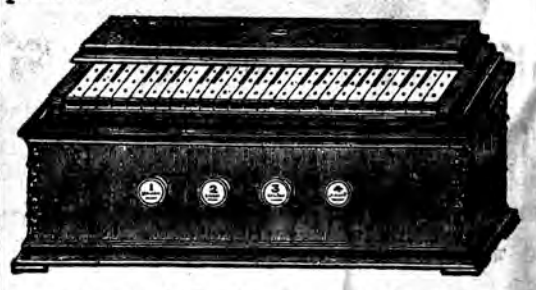

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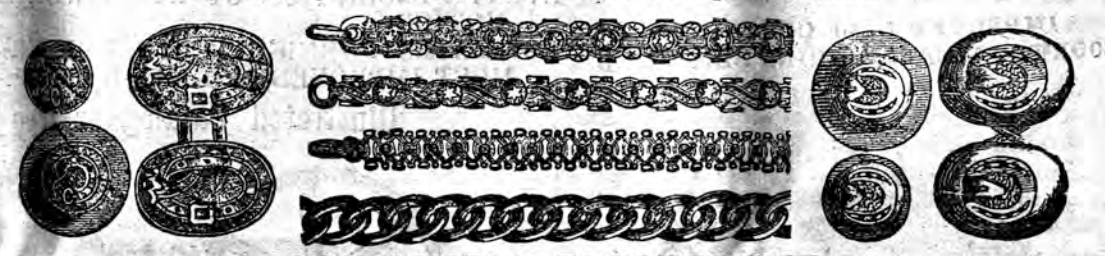

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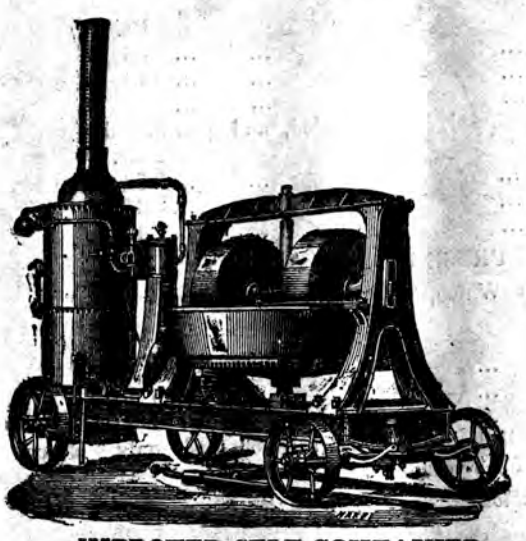

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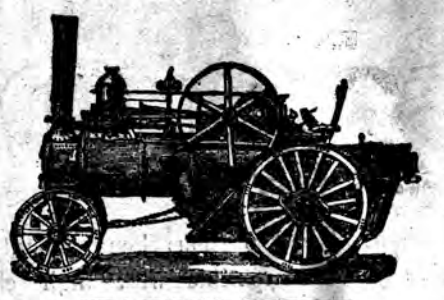

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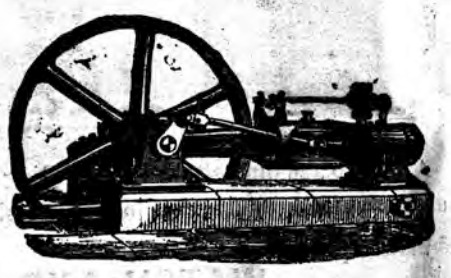

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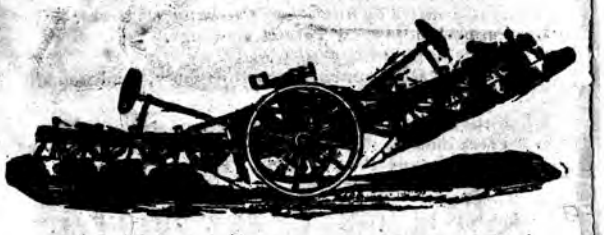

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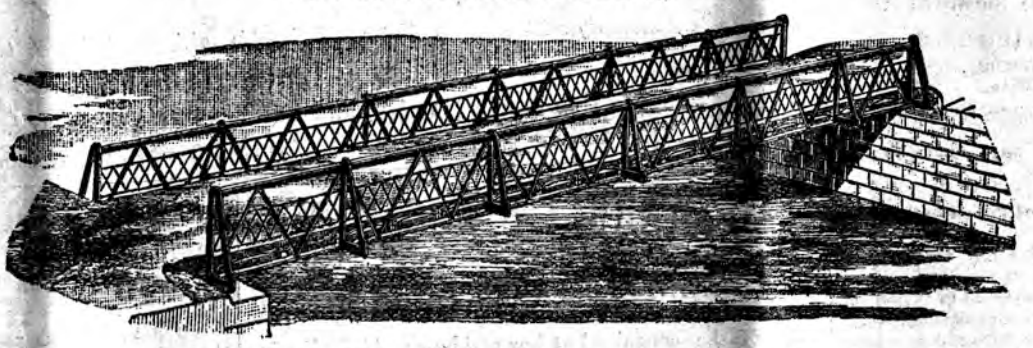

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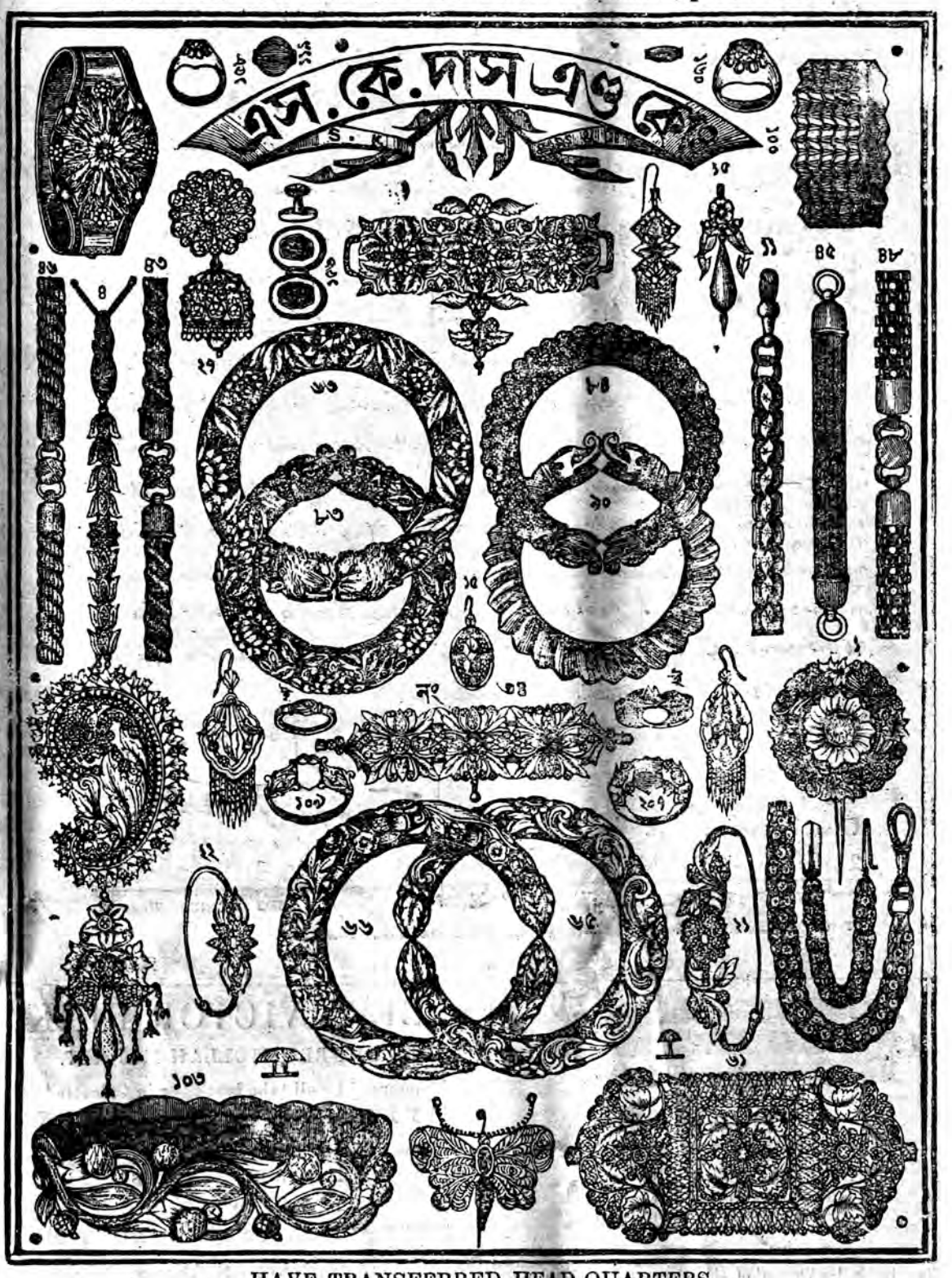

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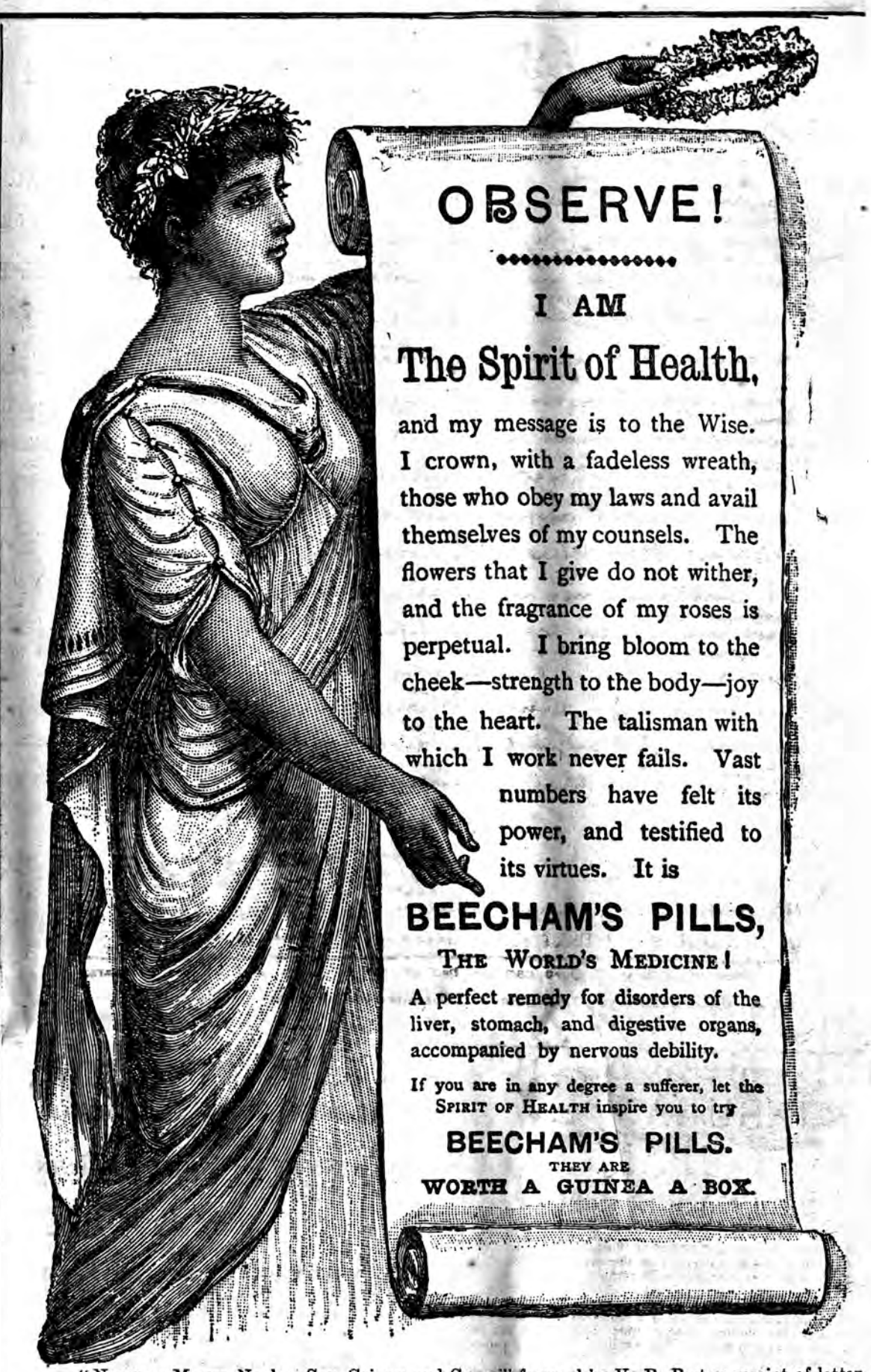
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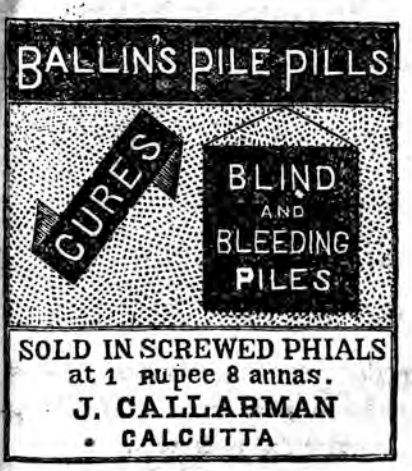

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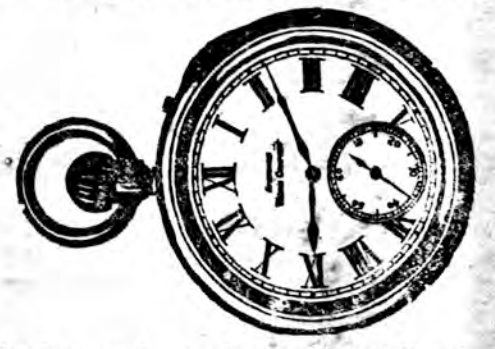

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